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ERICSSON INC.
6300 LEGACY DRIVE
M/S EVR 1-C-11
PLANO, TX 75024

EXAMINER	
COLUCCI, MICHAEL C	
ART UNIT	**PAPER NUMBER**
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/519,640	GEORGESCU, SORIN	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Michael C. Colucci	2626	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _____.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *28-54* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *28-54* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *12/28/2004* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☒ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☒ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date *12/28/04*.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

Please note: The art unit listed on applications sent on or after 8/20/2007 has changed from 2609 to 2626. Examiner assigned to case still remains.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

1. Claim 40 recites the limitation "the conventional browser". There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

2. Claims 45 and 48 recite the limitation "the relevant Application Service Provider". There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in **Graham v. John Deere Co., 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966)**, that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows: **(See MPEP Ch. 2141)**

a. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art;
b. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims in issue;
c. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art; and
d. Evaluating evidence of secondary considerations for indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

4. Claims 28-32, 34-35, 39, 46-47, 53 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Suryanarayana, Lalitha, USPGPUB 20030112791 (herein after Lalitha) in view of Kredo et al, US 6816578 B1 (herein after Kredo).

Re claims 28-29, 34, and 53, "A system for allowing multi-modal access of content over a global data communications network using a mobile station (MS) with a user agent, a proxy server, and a telephony platform, wherein: "

Lalitha teaches a wireless environment comprising a mobile station as well as a wireless area protocol (WAP) proxy and voice-xml server (Lalitha claim 23).

"said mobile station is a dual mode station supporting concurrent voice and data sessions"

Lalitha teaches a multi-modal interface process where the user is accessing the Web site via a multi-modal wireless device. In this instance, multi-modal refers to the user agent supporting voice as well as data simultaneously for input and output on a user interface (Lalitha [0069]).

"said proxy server comprises an enhanced functionality for supporting voice browsing;"

Lalitha teaches the WAP proxy invoking a voice browsing web service (Lalitha [0085] & fig. 9) and a user agent invoking a wireless telephony application interface to allow devices to communicate (Lalitha [0083]). Lalitha also teaches the proxy user agent that automatically initiates a call to the voice xml web services. Lalitha teaches a rule based language where a user can express his or her preference in a rule set that is used by a software agent to make automated or semi-automated decisions regarding

the acceptability of machine-readable privacy policies from P3P enabled Web sites (Lalitha [0006]).

"said telephony platform comprises an Automatic Speech Recognizer (ASR) and is operative to convert text messages to speech;"

Lalitha teaches the Web service supports functions such as the ability to perform text-to-speech conversion and/or speech recognition, generate VXML compatible Web pages, and/or traverse them (Lalitha [0089]).

"key elements are predefined and indicated in the original web content;"

"when the proxy server recognizes/extracts said key elements, using predefined rules, it triggers voice browsing, such that arbitrary web content can be accessed by voice commands without requiring conversion of the web content."

Lalitha also teaches the user agent process to retrieve natural language based on the user action such as key depression or voice command (Lalitha [0047]). However Lalitha fails to teach the recognition of key elements relevant to the proxy server. Kredo teaches that speech recognition technology is effective and reliable in recognizing pre-defined words and phrases permitting the formation of a limited vocabulary or language (Kredo col 5 line 26-40). Recognized words or phrases are construed to be key elements within web content. Therefore, the combined teaching of Lalitha and Kredo as a whole would have rendered obvious multi-modal access of content using a mobile station, user agent, proxy sever, and telephony platform implementing speech recognition, rules, text to speech conversion and voice browsing.

Within claim 53, the combined teaching of Lalitha and Kredo fail to disclose a hyperlink associated with web content. However examiner takes official notice that it is well known to have hyperlinks within web content as part of html. The combined teaching discloses web servers providing web content such as html (Lalitha [0038]).

Re claim 30, "wherein the proxy server parses an accessed web content with regard to said key elements", the combined teaching of Lalitha and Kredo disclose a web site server able to parse the user preference (Lalitha [0072]). The combined teaching of Lalitha and Kredo disclose a proxy server parsing a query having each possible acceptable answer delineated (Kredo col 1 line 49-63). Therefore, the combined teaching of Lalitha and Kredo as a whole would have rendered obvious the proxy server parsing web content with regard to key elements.

Re claim 31, "accessed web content is browsed by means of key strokes or mouse clicks", the combined teaching of Lalitha and Kredo disclose the device user inputting information and operating the device by the keypad (Lalitha [0023] & fig. 1).

Re claim 32, "allows for voice-based access of any tag based content", the combined teaching of Lalitha and Kredo disclose web servers that communicate using HTTP in order to render content that is marked up using XHTML (Lalitha [0036]). A tag is construed as a type of markup.

Re claim 35, "the proxy server interfaces with the Automatic Speech Recognizer which comprises a medium size vocabulary speech recognizer", the combined teaching of Lalitha and Kredo disclose the WAP proxy invoking a voice browsing web service

(Lalitha [0085] & fig. 9) and a user agent invoking a wireless telephony application interface to allow devices to communicate (Lalitha [0083]). The combined teaching also discloses that speech recognition technology is effective and reliable in recognizing pre-defined words and phrases permitting the formation of a limited vocabulary or language (Kredo col 5 line 26-40). A medium size vocabulary is construed to be a limited vocabulary if the vocabulary is not recited to be full. Therefore, the combined teaching of Lalitha and Kredo as a whole would have rendered obvious a proxy server interfacing with an automatic speech recognizer having a medium size vocabulary.

Re claim 39, "the proxy server forwards text prompts to a text-to-speech function in the telephony Platform, wherein the text messages are converted to speech and forwarded to the user over the voice channel set up by the proxy server", the combined teaching of Lalitha and Kredo disclose the deliverance of text queries and translation of text or VXML to deliverable audio that a user receives (Kredo fig. 2B). The combined teaching also discloses a general network linking servers, an audio browser, and mobile stations (Kredo fig. 1).

Re claim 46, "a request for voice browsing includes at least a voice browsing session ID and MSISDN of the user station", the combined teaching of Lalitha and Kredo disclose *a WAP proxy/VXML gateway then transforms the natural language policy to VXML and generates a user policy identification number. The user policy ID is transmitted back to the user agent in the wireless device (806). The policy ID associates a particular natural language policy with a certain user since there may be multiple users simultaneously requiring transformed natural language policies* (Lalitha

[0081]). The combined teaching discloses a WAP proxy invoking a voice browsing web service (Lalitha [0085] & fig. 9) and a user agent invoking a wireless telephony application interface to allow devices to communicate (Lalitha [0083]) as well as an audio browser connected with a proxy server within a telephone network (Kredo fig. 1). The combined teaching also discloses a network provider providing storage of telephone numbers and addresses for the telephone user that the user can access through a WA server on a wireless user agent (Lalitha [0087]). A MSISDN is construed as the telephone number of a mobile device. Therefore, the combined teaching of Lalitha and Kredo as a whole would have rendered obvious voice browsing having an ID number and MSISDN (telephone number).

Re claim 47, "a user authenticated by the proxy server, a voice channel is established, concurrent with a data session channel, between the ASR and the mobile station", the combined teaching of Lalitha and Kredo disclose a wireless environment comprising a mobile station as well as a wireless area protocol (WAP) proxy and voice-xml server (Lalitha claim 23). The combined teaching also discloses the proxy user agent that automatically initiates a call to the voice xml web services. The combined teaching teaches the WAP proxy invoking a voice browsing web service (Lalitha [0085] & fig. 9) and a user agent invoking a wireless telephony application interface to allow devices to communicate (Lalitha [0083]). Additionally, the combined teaching discloses a proxy server that identifies a caller and accesses the users profile that includes passwords, logins, and preferences for the service (Kredo col 5 line 41-54) and the proxy server also identifies a user by processing identification information (Kredo col 5

line 55-63). Authentication is construed as the confirming of the identify of a user. Therefore, the combined teaching of Lalitha and Kredo as a whole would have rendered obvious authentication by a proxy server and a voice channel established between an ASR and a mobile station.

5. Claims 33, 37-38, 43 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Suryanarayana, Lalitha, USPGPUB 20030112791 (herein after Lalitha) in view of Kredo et al, US 6816578 B1 (herein after Kredo) and further in view of Rhie et al US 5953392 A (herein after Rhie).

Re claim 33, "user of the mobile station uses a key element indicated in the web content to select a specific hyperlink", the combined teaching of Lalitha and Kredo disclose a user agent process to retrieve natural language based on the user action such as key depression or voice command (Lalitha [0047]). However the combined teaching fails to disclose using content to select a hyperlink. Rhie teaches a system that converts the information content of a web page from text to speech (voice signals), signals the hyperlink selections of a web page in an audio manner, and allows selection of the hyperlinks (Rhie col 2 line 12-24). Therefore, the combined teaching of Lalitha, Kredo, and Rhie as a whole would have rendered obvious selecting a specific hyperlink indicated by key elements within web content.

Claim 37 has been analyzed and rejected with respect to claim 33. Claim 33 teaches the limitation of claim 37. A unique keyword is broad and is construed as a

specific keyword. A simple rule is broad and is construed as a preference rule for a language.

Re claim 38, "predefined rules for voice key element extraction are numeric rules numbering hyperlinks in said web content", the combined teaching of Lalitha, Kredo, and Rhie disclose a rule based language where a user can express his or her preference in a rule set that is used by a software agent to make automated or semi-automated decisions regarding the acceptability of machine-readable privacy policies from P3P enabled Web sites (Lalitha [0006]). The combined teaching also discloses that in order for the user to access a hyperlink on the web page, the first web page needs to be faxed back to the user with the hyperlinks numerically annotated for reference (Rhie col 1 line 46-60). Therefore, the combined teaching of Lalitha, Kredo, and Rhie as a whole would have rendered obvious numeric rules numbering hyperlinks in web content.

Re claim 43, "a connection is established between the proxy server and the Automatic Speech Recognizer of the telephony platform for specifying and identifying a called application to be accessed", the combined teaching of Lalitha and Kredo disclose a proxy server (Kredo fig. 1) connected with an audio browser composed of a speech synthesizer and speech recognition software used to generate instructions for a telephony user (Kredo col 9 line 9-29). The combined teaching also discloses *a WAP proxy/VXML gateway then transforms the natural language policy to VXML and generates a user policy identification number. The user policy ID is transmitted back to the user agent in the wireless device (806). The policy ID associates a particular*

natural language policy with a certain user since there may be multiple users simultaneously requiring transformed natural language policies (Lalitha [0081]). The combined teaching discloses an application call flow applying the policy identification number (Lalitha fig. 7). Therefore, the combined teaching of Lalitha, Kredo, and Rhie as a whole would have rendered obvious a proxy server and automatic speech recognizer to specify and identify a called application to be accessed.

6. Claim 36 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Suryanarayana, Lalitha, USPGPUB 20030112791 (herein after Lalitha) in view of Kredo et al, US 6816578 B1 (herein after Kredo) and further in view of Groner US 6507643 B1.

Re claim 36, "predefined rules for voice key element extraction are syntactic rules", the combined teaching of Lalitha and Kredo disclose a rule based language where a user can express his or her preference in a rule set that is used by a software agent to make automated or semi-automated decisions regarding the acceptability of machine-readable privacy policies from P3P enabled Web sites (Lalitha [0006]). However the combined teaching fails to disclose the rules to be syntactic. Groner teaches a syntax-by-rule speech recognition procedure 144 to recognize predefined known categories of speech (Groner col 6 line 45-51). Therefore, the combined teaching of Lalitha, Kredo, and Groner as a whole would have rendered obvious elements extracted using predefined syntactic rules.

7. **Claims 40-42, 44-45, 48-52, 54 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Suryanarayana, Lalitha, USPGPUB 20030112791 (herein after Lalitha) in view of Kredo et al, US 6816578 B1 (herein after Kredo) and further in view of Gong et al US 7177814 B2 (herein after Gong).**

Re claim 40, "between the conventional browser in the user agent and the speech browser in the proxy server a synchronization engine is provided", the combined teaching of Lalitha and Kredo both teach a WAP proxy invoking a voice browsing web service (Lalitha [0085] & fig. 9) and a user agent invoking a wireless telephony application interface to allow devices to communicate (Lalitha [0083]) as well as an audio browser connected with a proxy server within a telephone network (Kredo fig. 1). The combined teaching also discloses a speech browser between two different user networks (Kredo fig. 1). However the combined teaching fails to disclose synchronization between components within a network. Gong teaches a system for synchronizing multiple modes (Gong col 9 line 33-39 & fig. 1). Therefore, the combined teaching of Lalitha, Kredo, and Gong as a whole would have rendered obvious synchronization between a browser in the user agent and a browser in the proxy server.

Re claim 41, "the proxy server comprises a pushing mechanism for making the MS user agent refresh indicated, fetched content", the combined teaching of Lalitha and Kredo both teach a WAP proxy invoking a voice browsing web service (Lalitha [0085] & fig. 9) and a user agent invoking a wireless telephony application interface to allow devices to communicate (Lalitha [0083]). However the combined teaching fails to disclose a pushing mechanism to have the user agent refresh content. Gong teaches a

server-push process for synchronizing a browser after a voice gateway requests a VXML page (Gong col 4 line 12-14) and sends a message indicating a corresponding HTML page and updating an HTML page (Gong fig. 3). Therefore, the combined teaching of Lalitha, Kredo, and Gong as a whole would have rendered obvious a proxy server with a push mechanism to refresh content.

Re claim 42, "a semaphore object is introduced into the content returned to the proxy server for indicating activation or not of content refresh", the combined teaching of Lalitha and Kredo both teach a WAP proxy invoking a voice browsing web service (Lalitha [0085] & fig. 9) and a user agent invoking a wireless telephony application interface to allow devices to communicate (Lalitha [0083]). However the combined teaching fails to disclose a semaphore object to indicate if content was refreshed. Gong teaches a server-push process for synchronizing a browser after a voice gateway requests a VXML page (Gong col 4 line 12-14). Gong also teaches a voice gateway that requests a VXML, a server that sends a message indicating a corresponding HTML page to a browser, and a browser updating an HTML page (Gong fig. 3). A semaphore is construed as an object used for the allowance of synchronization and communication. Therefore, the combined teaching of Lalitha, Kredo, and Gong as a whole would have rendered obvious a semaphore for indicating if content was refreshed.

Claims 44, 45, 48, and 49:

The combined teaching of Lalitha and Kredo disclose a wireless environment comprising a mobile station as well as a wireless area protocol (WAP) proxy and voice-xml server (Lalitha claim 23). Lalitha also teaches the proxy user agent that

automatically initiates a call to the voice xml web services. Lalitha teaches the WAP proxy invoking a voice browsing web service (Lalitha [0085] & fig. 9) and a user agent invoking a wireless telephony application interface to allow devices to communicate (Lalitha [0083]). The combined teaching discloses web servers that communicate using HTTP in order to render content that is marked up using XHTML (Lalitha [0036]) and the retrieval and translation of web content (Lalitha [0038]).

Re claim 44, "the proxy server comprises a number of subscriber records, and in that for each subscriber for which voice browsing should be supported, means for indication of voice browsing activation, optional key element for triggering voice browsing or optional hyperlink name, for insertion in accessed web content, and which, when selected, provides for establishment of a voice channel between the ASR and the mobile station", the combined teaching fails to disclose subscriber records and hyperlink names. Gong teaches operations be initiated by a user providing a voice command to the voice gateway 285 telling the voice gateway 285 to navigate to a new web page (Gong col 11 line 48-60). Gong teaches a subscribe system having separate devices, each including one gateway, can be synchronized by keeping track of the IP addresses and port numbers of the separate devices, or by having the devices subscribe to the same topic at a publish/subscribe system (Gong col 19 line 43-55). Gong teaches a web server determining a hypertext markup language HTML (Gong col 5 line 52-63). Therefore, the combined teaching of Lalitha, Kredo, and Gong as a whole would have rendered obvious a proxy server with subscriber records capable of using commands or

key elements to trigger voice browsing, where a connection between an ASR and a mobile station is established.

Re claim 45, "if voice browsing is activated, the access request is forwarded from the proxy server to the relevant Application Service Provider, which returns the requested content to the proxy server, and in that said proxy server comprises parsing and analyzing means for finding and indicating key elements, before forwarding the content as modified to the mobile station", the combined teaching of Lalitha, Kredo, and Gong disclose a proxy communicating with the Web service provider to provide necessary function for the user (Lalitha [0088]). The combined teaching also discloses a parse process having a voice recognition phase to recognize a string or strings (Gong fig. 15). The combined teaching also discloses messages forwarded to an instant message proxy server and messages sent to an audio browser then sent to a mobile terminal (Kredo col 2 line 11-24). Therefore, the combined teaching of Lalitha, Kredo, and Gong as a whole would have rendered obvious when voice browsing is activated, requests are forwarded from a proxy server to a service provider and back to a proxy server, where the proxy server parses and analyzes the data and sends it to a mobile station.

Re claim 48, "keywords as recognized in voice commands from the end user are provided to the proxy server, and in that the proxy server comprises matching means for matching recognized voice commands with stored key elements, for finding the relevant link on which to send a. request to the Application Service Provider, and in that the requested content, upon reception in the proxy server, is parsed, analyzed and pushed

to the user agent", the combined teaching of Lalitha, Kredo, and Gong disclose the user agent process to retrieve natural language based on the user action such as key depression or voice command (Lalitha [0047]). The combined teaching of Lalitha and Kredo disclose a proxy server parsing a query having each possible acceptable answer delineated (Kredo col 1 line 49-63). The combined teaching discloses a proxy communicating with the Web service provider to provide necessary function for the user (Lalitha [0088]). A web service provider and an application service provider where data from the provider allows for parsing. The combined teaching also discloses a parse process having a voice recognition phase to recognize a string or strings (Gong fig. 15). The combined teaching also discloses spoken data related to input matched to stored data within a grammar (Gong col 2 line 1-5). The combined teaching also discloses a user requesting a new html page by clicking on a link with a browser and the browser sending the request to a synchronization controller (Gong col 16 line 11-26). Therefore, the combined teaching of Lalitha, Kredo, and Gong as a whole would have rendered obvious a proxy server matching voice commands with stored data to find a relevant link to send a request to the service provider where parsing and pushing take place prior to being sent to a user agent.

Claim 49 has been analyzed and rejected with respect to claims 41,42, and 48. The combined teaching discloses an established connection between a proxy server, audio browser, and mobile station. A semaphore is construed as an object used for the allowance of synchronization and communication.

Claim 50 has been analyzed and rejected with respect to claims 42. The combined teaching discloses a browser sending a request to the web server for any updates, where the requests are refresh requests or requests for updates and the browser sends the requests on a recurring basis from a send frame (Gong col 13 line 22-26).

Claim 51 has been analyzed and rejected with respect to claim 50. A script is construed as merely a set of instructions or commands. The combined teaching discloses an embedded JavaScript command in the refresh reply to the browser, where the JavaScript command instructs the browser to load a new html page (Gong col 13 line 27-37).

Re claim 52, "the client semaphore object is created using a WML script variable, fetched from the proxy server, and, in the proxy server, a first and a second version of. said script is stored, the first version comprising a script for semaphore activation, the second version comprising a script indicating semaphore inactive", the combined teaching discloses a browser sending a request to the web server for any updates, where the requests are refresh requests or requests for updates and the browser sends the requests on a recurring basis from a send frame (Gong col 13 line 22-26). The combined teaching discloses an embedded JavaScript command in the refresh reply to the browser, where the JavaScript command instructs the browser to load a new html page (Gong col 13 line 27-37). A WML or wireless markup language script is construed to function as a JavaScript used with a wireless area protocol. The combined teaching discloses a wireless environment comprising a mobile station as well as a wireless area

protocol (WAP) proxy and voice-xml server (Lalitha claim 23). Additionally the combined teaching discloses a WAP proxy server that translates html into wml (Lalitha [0038]. The combined teaching also discloses spoken data related to input matched to stored data within a grammar (Gong col 2 line 1-5). The combined teaching also discloses a server-push process for synchronizing a browser after a voice gateway requests a VXML page (Gong col 4 line 12-14) and sends a message indicating a corresponding HTML page and updating an HTML page (Gong fig. 3). A semaphore is construed as an object used for the allowance of synchronization and communication. Therefore, the combined teaching of Lalitha, Kredo, and Gong as a whole would have rendered obvious a semaphore object created using a WML script variable from a proxy server storing semaphore activation version and another semaphore inactive indication version.

Claim 54 has been analyzed and rejected with respect to claim 28. Claim 54 teaches the system of the method of claim 28. Additionally, "in the enhanced proxy, the content by changing tag attributes to make key elements identifiable to the user", the combined teaching of Lalitha and Kredo disclose web servers that communicate using HTTP in order to render content that is marked up using XHTML (Lalitha [0036]). A tag is construed as a type of markup. A speech recognizer is construed to be the same as a speech register. "Parsing content and analyzing paragraphs in the content to find key elements", the combined teaching discloses the user agent process to retrieve natural language based on the user action such as key depression or voice command (Lalitha [0047]). The combined teaching discloses a proxy server parsing a query having each

possible acceptable answer delineated (Kredo col 1 line 49-63). The combined teaching discloses that speech recognition technology is effective and reliable in recognizing pre-defined words and phrases permitting the formation of a limited vocabulary or language (Kredo col 5 line 26-40). Recognizing words and phrases is construed to imply analyzing a paragraph. "Opening a voice browsing session", opening a voice channel concurrent with a data session channel", the combined teaching discloses a wireless environment comprising a mobile station as well as a wireless area protocol (WAP) proxy and voice-xml server (Lalitha claim 23). The combined teaching discloses a proxy server (Kredo fig. 1) connected with an audio browser composed of a speech synthesizer and speech recognition software used to generate instructions for a telephony user (Kredo col 9 line 9-29). "In the enhanced, proxy server, keywords recognized in a user voice command with predefined and selected keywords to establish which link to use for sending a get request to the relevant application service provider; and processing and pushing the content received from the application service provider to the user agent", However the combined teaching fails to disclose pushing content and matching recognized key words. Gong discloses a parse process having a voice recognition phase to recognize a string or strings (Gong fig. 15). Gong also discloses spoken data related to input matched to stored data within a grammar (Gong col 2 line 1-5). Gong teaches a server-push process for synchronizing a browser after a voice gateway requests a VXML page (Gong col 4 line 12-14) and sends a message indicating a corresponding HTML page and updating an HTML page (Gong fig. 3). Therefore, the combined teaching of Lalitha,

Kredo, and Gong as a whole would have rendered obvious multimodal access of Internet content from a mobile station consisting of the steps illustrated in the remainder of claim 54.

Contact

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Michael C. Colucci whose telephone number is (571)-270-1847. The examiner can normally be reached on 7:30 am - 5:00 pm, Monday-Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Richemond Dorvil can be reached on (571)-272-7332. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Michael Colucci Jr.
Patent Examiner
AU 2626
(571)-270-1847
Michael.Colucci@uspto.gov

RICHEMOND DORVIL
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER